INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

(iii) Textiles.

1201. *Handloom Industry*:—The various Handloom Development Schemes were continued in the New Mysore State during the year including the merged areas whose schemes were financed out of the funds of the State Government, as the former Governments did not communicate and transfer the allocations of funds due to the merged areas from out of the funds sanctioned to them by Government of India prior to 1st November 1956.

Expenditure on Handloom Development Schemes.

1202. The total amount spent on the Handloom Development Schemes during the year was Rs. 41,50,312 including an expenditure of Rs. 11,26,866-50 met from State's resources in respect of the merged areas during the period from 1st November 1956 to 31st March 1957.

Loans towards working Capital.

1203. The Weavers' Co-operative Societies were provided with loans to the extent of Rs. 11,73,300 during the year for bringing under production 8,363 looms. Of these, only for 3,370 looms loans were sanctioned at the rate of Rs. 200 per loom and for others Rs. 100 each.

Rebate on sales of Handloom Cloth.

1204. The total rebate allowed on the sales of handloom cloth in the former Mysore region was Rs. 1,61,739-93, while in the merged areas the rebate claims settled from 1st November 1956 to 31st March 1957 was Rs. 6,64,741-86.

Yarn Supply

1205. During the year, the Apex Society purchased yarn of the value of Rs. 11,43,005 and supplied to Weavers' Co-operative Societies to the extent of Rs. 10,78,226. In the merged areas, the yarn was purchased by the Weavers' Co-operative Societies from the private agencies.

1206. The total number of handlooms registered as on 31st March 1957 was 56,757.

1207. The total value of accumulated stocks within the Co-operative sector in the State as on 31st March 1957 was Rs. 28,76,397.

1208. The total sale of woollen goods from January to end of March 1957 in the five sales depots during the year was Rs. 15,114.

Silk Handloom Development Schemes.

1209. Loans towards share capital were provided to 1,279 silk weavers and loans towards working captial to an equal number of looms at Rs 500 per loom.

1210. *Khadi Industry*:—Badanval Spinning Circle and Aimangala Khadi Centres were the two main departmental Khadhi Centres in the whole Mysore State. It had been covered over one hundred and fifty villages in Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar and Gundlupet Taluks in Mysore District, and Nagamangala, Pandavapura and Mandya in Mandya District. The spinners and weavers in the above areas were mostly agriculturists who took spinning and weaving during their leisure hours. There were about 25,000 spinners and 1,000 weavers working at the above productive centres. A regular spinner working 8 hours a day would get a standard wage of eight annas per day.

1211. During the year, 88,481 lbs. of yarn and 2,03,922 square yards of Khadi valued at Rs. 3,28,092 and Rs. 3,96,840 respectively were produced. The pitlooms which were used by the weavers were replaced by fly-shuttle looms in order to prepare cloths of higher width of different pattern and designs.

1212. There were six Khadi Bhandars in the State including Mangalore Khadi Centre which was transferred after the integration. Khadi sales effected during the year amounted to Rs. 6,43,042. The average sale transaction of the Central Khadi Emporium, Bangalore, was Rs. 30,000 per month.

1213. *Village Industries*:—During the year, financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 2,85,000 in the shape of grants and loans were sanctioned by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board to 11 Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies for the development of village industries.

1214. The Central Government have allocated the following amounts against each industry, in the latter part of the official year.

Sl. No.	Village Industries	Grant	Loan	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Gur and Kandasari	76,900	56,000	1,32,900
2	Soap making with N.E. Oil	82,400	1,41,000	2,23,400
3	Village Oil Industry	92,750	1,13,000	2,05,750
4	Palm Gur	40,378	20,525	60,903
5	Cottage Match industry	54,000	81,000	1,35,000
6	Village Pottery	81,500	19,500	1 01,000
7	Bee Keeping	1,75,070	...	1,75,070

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

1215. *Ambar Charka*: —The Government of India had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 67,400 in the form of grants and loans for implementing the Ambar Charka Schemes in the Departmental Khadi Centres, *viz.*, Badanval Spinning Circle and Aimangala Khadi Centres during the year. As the scheme was sanctioned in the latter part of the official year, only the grant portion of Rs. 26,400 were drawn and utilised for the implementation of the scheme during the year.

1216. The Ambar Charka Scheme was financed from the Central Government.

1217. Parishramalayas were opened in places where 50 to 100 persons came forward to receive training on Ambar Charkas, provided a building was given free of rent to accommodate the trainees. Preference was also given to start such Parishramalayas in N.E.S. and C.D. Blocks.

1218. The All India Khadi and Village Industries Board offered financial assistance for each Parishramalaya having 50 charkas, to an extent of Rs. 6,000, as grant for purchase of charkas, and Rs. 7,200, as subsidy to meet stipends to trainees, tuition fees, cost of lint and other raw materials, contingency etc., and a stipend of Rs. 20 to each trainee for the entire course of three months. After the period of training, the lint was supplied to the spinner and yarn spun was purchased (if required by the Department) after paying the scheduled rate *viz.*, 1½ annas per lank.

1219. Training ranging up to three months was given to weavers, on Khadi Sizing and Weaving during which period, they were paid a stipend of Rs. 30 as subsidy. Loans and other accessories required by the weavers were also supplied as in the case of handloom weavers. Provision was made for the formation of Ambar Khadi Weavers Co-operative Societies similar to Cotton Handloom Societies, and also all facilities were given to them by the All India Handloom Board.

1220. The issue of essentiality certificates, for both the foreign raw silk and art silk consumers of the State, was considerably expanded during the year. On account of the fact that the State of Mysore has been the leading manufacturer of pure silk fabrics, in the whole of India, twenty factories, who applied for imported raw silk, were